

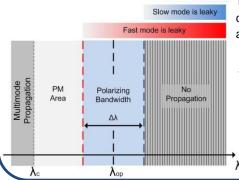
# light.augmented with IXF-PZG-1064-125

POLARIZING OPTICAL FIBER for applications from 1030 to 1090 nm

APPLICATIONS: All-Fiber Polarizers; Fiber Lasers; Single-Frequency Laser Transmission; Interferometry; Fiber Pigtails; Fiber Delay Lines

## How IT WORKS? -

A Polarizing Fiber selectively attenuates the light propagating along one polarization axis (Fast Axis) and preserves only the polarized light along the other principal axis (Slow Axis).



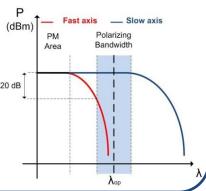
Transmission spectra showing two separate P cut-offs for the polarization modes in the fast  $^{(dBm)}$  and slow axes at different spectral positions.

### Design wavelength (λop)

Wavelength at which the fiber is typically used

# Polarizing Bandwidth (Δλ)

- > 20 dB short wavelength edge
- < 1 dB long wavelength edge



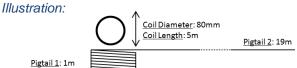
# **SPECIFICATIONS**

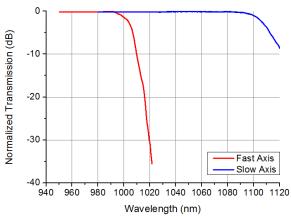
Typical Polarization Performance		Other Specifications	
Operational Wavelength (nm)	1064	Design	Tiger
Polarizing Bandwidth (nm)	> 80	MFD (μm) @1064 nm	8 ±1
Extinction Ratio (dB) @1064 nm	> 30	Cladding Diameter (µm)	125 ±1
Attenuation (dB/m) @1064 nm	< 0.02	Minimum Bend Diameter (cm)	> 2

The deployment of the PZG fiber is key to its performance.

#### 3 case studies:

- A) <u>All-Fiber Polarizer</u> 60mm (*5m*)
- B) <u>Delay Line</u> 200m (*120mm*)
- C) Single-Frequency Laser Transmission 20m straight = 19+1m (+5m/80mm)





PZ Fiber Transmission

→ According to your needs and your constraints, we have a Polarizing Solution!

Available on request: Connectorization (PER>30 dB); LSZH Up-jacketing 2.5 mm; Coil Packaging

## OTHER POLARIZING WAVELENGTHS AVAILABLE





830 nm 1310 nm

1550 nm

895 & 852 nm 770

770 & 767 nm

795 & 780 nm